

Albuquerque Weekly Citizen.

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LAS VEGAS LA CONIC.

A few pointers picked up by a Citizen Representative.
H. Eugene Hogue, formerly of this city, is now foreman of the Optic.
Frank Sturgess, son of Capt. Sturgess, of the Springer Stockman, is a mixer at the Board of Trade.
D. C. Winters, a brother of Eugene Winters, of this city, is clerk at the drug store of E. G. Murphy & Co.
Las Vegas has an institution greatly needed in this city—a public reading room. It is open at night and everybody is welcome.
Eugene A. Fiske, United States prosecuting attorney, is taking a needed rest, and is circulating around among Las Vegas folks.
Prof. Landrum, well known here, opened a dancing class in Las Vegas Saturday evening. It has a good start in membership.
Chas. H. Sporleder, the well known Las Vegas dealer in fine boots and shoes, represents his trade as excellent. He thinks of making an exhibit at the coming territorial fair.
A wedding in high life among rich Mexicans of Las Vegas occurred Monday. A daughter of ex-Sheriff Lorenzo Lopez was married to Enrique Salazar. It was a swell affair indeed.
Mrs. John Mills, wife of the late registrar of the Maxwell land office, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Mills for the past few days, returned to her Connecticut relatives and friends Monday morning.
The property of O. E. Cromwell, of this city, located on one of the best streets of Las Vegas, was condemned the other day as unsafe and has been torn down. Mr. Cromwell ought to honor Las Vegas with a fine store house on his lot.
Col. R. W. Johnson, now in Indiana, a partner of W. A. Vincent, is expected in Las Vegas in a short time. W. E. Gortner, the efficient stenographer of the district court, makes his headquarters at the law office of these two gentlemen.
The new marshal of Las Vegas, T. F. Day, went on duty Sunday night. His force consists of Joseph Gray, a brother of John Gray of Santa Fe, and James Jarrard, both excellent gentlemen, and will no doubt make good policemen.
L. C. Totard, one of the alternate commissioners to the Columbian fair, told the Citizen man yesterday that last year there were between fifty and sixty couples to rent in Las Vegas, but now there is not a vacant house in the town.
Las Vegas has without doubt the finest, quietest house in the territory, and the citizens should appreciate Mr. Tamme. There are seats for 750 people, but 30 more can be easily provided for. It is a gem of a theatre—the most in the territory.
The new paper, the Weekly Free Press, A. Carruth, editor and proprietor, is meeting with substantial aid from the citizens of Las Vegas. J. T. L. McDonald, an old printer, and Chas. Hill, rising young type, are members of the Free Press force.
Messrs. Kistler and Gould, and Felix Martinez are working hard to secure favorable excursion rates for the editors and publishers to Mexico sometime next month. Superintendent Dyer is using his influence with the Topeka officials in behalf of the Press association.
Frank Forsythe, prominently known throughout the territory as organizer of the bird house of the territorial legislature and ex-deputy assessor of San Miguel county, with his jolly partner, G. S. Clark, conducts the Philharmonic resort. He knows how to make Albuquerqueans feel at home.
W. B. Hunter, the lately defeated candidate for mayor of Las Vegas, is a member of the law firm of Fort & Banker. He is a bright young attorney, is rapidly rising to the front ranks, and it is said he only claims on which he was defeated as his youthful years. He, however, made a gallant race, being beaten by only half a dozen votes.
Prof. Shortell, a distinguished Ohio lecturer and treasurer of the Oberlin college, and wife, after a sojourn of about a month at the Hot Springs, left for the east Monday morning. The professor is favorably impressed with New Mexico, and contemplates at an early day making the territory his future home, living in a lower altitude, probably Albuquerque.
The public school building of Las Vegas will be a grand, magnificent structure. It is located on a most commanding point of view—on a hill from which a large portion of the town can clearly be seen. The stone masons have laid the first floor, and when the building is completed it will be a monument to the city which will be proud to acknowledge and cherish.
Col. T. B. Mills, the San Miguel commander in the last territorial legislature, so gained a well-earned reputation, together with our councilman, Gov. Over, for his persistent and energetic advocacy of a proper and efficient public school law for New Mexico, resides with a estimable wife and interesting daughter, Miss Willis, in the old town of Las Vegas. The colonel is in the real estate business and the Citizen is pleased to see his prosperity. Miss Willis will be her school days in June, graduating with high honors from the Academy.
A Mexican named Manuel Blazquez, of Mora county, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life for murder in the

San Miguel court Monday morning. He had previously received a sentence of three years for cattle stealing, being brought over from Santa Fe to be tried for murder, and on receiving the latter sentence he boldly inquired of Judge O'Hryan: "What he intended doing with the three years, now that he goes up for life—will the three years fall to his estate after death?" The judge informed him that both sentences would go together. The Mexican was ably defended by Major J. D. Sosa, while Prosecuting Attorney Fort represented the territory.
George L. Crutcher, originally of Glasgow, Ky., whose mother was a sister of Gen. Abner Buford, the celebrated owner of thoroughbred Kentucky horses, is a veteran at the case and is working on the Stock Grower. Mr. Crutcher went on the Louisville, Ky. Journal office on the 1st of November 1845, as a "printer's devil," bound for four years as apprentice under George D. Prentice, the editor. His hand is a little unsteady by old age, but he manages to do good work on one of the best stock and farm papers (Stock Grower and Farmer) published in the southwest.
The firm of Gross, Blackwell & Co., Las Vegas, do a big business and keep a large store well stocked with goods. O. B. Erickson took the scribe through the firm's immense store, and reported between twelve and fifteen wagons loaded with merchandise daily for country merchants. The firm has handled so far this year a little over 2,000,000 pounds of oats raised in the Mora valley. These oats are unsurpassed and are purchased by the wholesale by W. L. Trimble & Co., of this city. A. M. Blackwell and Harry Kelley, of the firm, were noticed busily engaged with their correspondence, and Pierce Murphy, an old time base ball catcher, was seen lazily resting against a pile of well filled grain sacks. He is just recovering from an attack of the grip.

A CITY BUILDING.
We are rarely willing to concede that any place in the southwest can go ahead of Albuquerque in any line of public enterprise, but we are forced to concede that Las Vegas has got one step in advance of us in the matter of providing a building for public purposes—and Las Vegas is only a town while Albuquerque is a full fledged city with all that the name implies. They have business acumen enough at Vegas to see that it doesn't pay to rent buildings for town purposes, but we have not arrived at that degree of information as yet. We continue to pay out eighteen hundred dollars a year for the rent of buildings for town purposes—but the people of Las Vegas, at the late election, voted almost unanimously, in favor of leasing bonds enough to put up a building of sufficient capacity to meet all the demands of the place, and the annual expense in interest will be less than is now paid by the town in rents.
With regard to Albuquerque, the case now stands as follows: We are paying in rents for the use of buildings for town purposes eighteen hundred dollars a year, and as property advances in value, and rents become higher, this sum is liable to increase from year to year. Eighteen hundred dollars will pay the interest at six per cent on bonds to the amount of thirty thousand dollars. We can sell our bonds for par at six per cent without any difficulty, and a building which, with its ground, would cost thirty thousand dollars—just the amount we are now paying—would accommodate all the city business much better than it is at present accommodated, and would at the same time be an ornament and an advantage to the city. Then why not own a city building instead of renting one?

THE NEWSPAPER.
It is said that finding fault is one of the easiest things in the world to do, and the fault finders in this vicinity are now giving their special attention to the sowers—and without any acquaintance whatever with the subject they are talking about. The sewer system now being put in is very likely open to criticism, but the fault, if any, does not lie with the contractor, but with the engineer who planned the work and the board of trustees who accepted his plans.
Sanitary engineering has become a distinct science; it is a matter which only those who have given it careful study know anything about, and it is a matter of economy for a town or city, when putting in a system of sewers, to expend the few dollars extra that may be required to pay for the very best talent that can be had. Gentlemen who are acquainted with this subject, practically as well as theoretically, are of the opinion that the plan for our sewers is open to criticism, but all agree that the contractor is working up to the letter of his contract—is doing just such work as he is agreed to do, and exactly in the manner in which he is agreed to do it—therefore those who are indulging in adverse criticism of the manner in which his work is being done are not only guilty of gross injustice to him, but show themselves ignorant of the subject they are talking about.
For years the editor of the Burlington Junction, (Mo.) Post, has been subject to cramp colic or fits of indignation, which prostrated him for several hours and unfitted him for business for two or three days. For the past year he has been using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy whenever occasion required, and it has invariably given him prompt relief. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Thos. H. Burgess & Son, Druggists.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

On to Espanola!
The Burlington switchmen at Denver are on a strike.
United effort will secure additional railroads for Albuquerque.
Hay Harvey, of Raton, is laid off with a severe attack of rheumatism.
Chas. B. Effort, of Topeka, is a new Western Union operator at San Marcial.
Engineer Fairbanks, who lost a hand some months ago, is again running an engine on the Santa Fe.
Twenty extra firemen and twelve brakemen have been employed at Las Vegas in the last few days.
The freight business of the Lardburg station of the Southern Pacific amounted to nearly \$30,000 in March.
Mr. George Millard, one of the efficient conductors out of Raton, is at the La Junta hospital with the small pox.
The equipment of the Prussian railroads is to be modernized and the American style of freight car will be adopted.
A grand union meeting will be held at St. Louis April 25th composed of representatives of all brotherhood organizations.
Dirt is flying at a lively rate on the Silver City & Northern railroad. Already over two miles of the grading have been completed.
It is understood that five more work trains will be put on the 15th to strengthen the road bed against the prospective high water.
The time card which went into effect yesterday will last only two weeks, when a radical change will be made in the running of the trains.
To maliciously misplace a switch with the intent to throw any car or locomotive from the track is punishable by death in this territory.
There are reduced rates to Las Vegas from every place in the territory and out of it. The same cannot be said of any other place in New Mexico.
No man should leave the territory with cattle without a bill of health for his stock. It costs but little and it may save him much delay and trouble.
Jeff. Towner, a well known Colfax county stockman, has been appointed live stock inspector in New Mexico for the Fort Worth & Denver road.
The mountain roads are commencing to arrange their summer time tables and will probably have the new train cards out inside of a couple of weeks.
A surveying party recently passed through the Panhandle of Texas to the eastern line of New Mexico. They were sent out by a Philadelphia company.
R. R. Rogers, car inspector at the Las Vegas depot, was thrown from a caboose while switching. He was not seriously hurt, but is taking a rest for five days.
J. C. Tice last week visited Silver City and checked up the Wells Fargo accounts of the local agent. He found everything in good order in that office.
W. H. Meek and wife have returned to Raton. Mr. Meek has accepted the position of night operator at the depot there, which position he held two years ago.
The March statement of the Atchison system including St. Louis and San Francisco gives aggregate gross earnings (approximated) at \$3,175,874, increase \$75,135.
Dr. G. W. Harrison left Bernallillo for New York. He will attend a meeting of the railroad surgeons' association, which assembles in Buffalo, on May 1st, and continues three days.
To attempt to wreck a train in this territory subjects the guilty party to a term in the penitentiary of not less than three nor more than ten years, at the discretion of the court.
The New Mexico & Arizona railroad have reduced their passenger rate to five and one half cents per mile, or one half cent below the requirements of the recently enacted fare bill.
The roadbed of the Santa Fe railway between Silver City and Deming is in bad condition, and needs at least two feet of ballast on either side of the track pretty nearly the whole way.
The stockholders of the New Mexico Central railroad will hold a special meeting at Santa Fe on the 28th of this month, to consider and decide upon the dissolution of said company.
The transcontinental association in its passenger rates from Los Angeles to Chicago via St. Louis, has made a differential rate in favor of the Santa Fe of from 75 cents to \$2.50 over the other roads.
Roadmaster Martin Flynn has a crew of men out taking up the dike sidings at Carthage and other useless sidings on this division; and the material will be taken to San Marcial for storage until needed.
During the past six months, sixty-three families have moved into Raton, and but nine families have moved away. The majority of these nine families are those of railroad men who have been transferred.
Every train bound south brings in rails and other railroad building material for White Water. This indicates that the road from that point on the Silver City branch to Georgetown is to be pushed to immediate completion.
Huller, McManis & Co., of Yuma, Arizona, have purchased the concession owned formerly by the International

company, for a railroad from the mouth of the Colorado river to El Paso via Altar and Magdalena. Colonel Huller says the road will be built as soon as they can get ready, and that the line will be extended from the mouth of the river to Yuma. Branches will also be built to reach the great beds of anthracite coal northwest of Guaymas, and also the coal fields of Ures.
J. T. Griffin, a switchman, had two fingers pinched off at the first joint while coupling cars at Trinidad. His hand was caught between the coupling pin and dead wood. He narrowly escaped losing his whole hand.
The Trinidad Advertiser says: Henry Darrell, a conductor on the A. T. & S. F., who was a kind and efficient employee, passed to the bourne from which no traveler returns yesterday afternoon at about 5 o'clock, stricken with that dread disease, pneumonia.
Up to the night of the 9th inst., there had been shipped from California over the Atlantic & Pacific road, 870 car loads of oranges. Up to the same date in 1890, the shipment was 523 car loads, showing an increase of 347 carloads in 1891 over 1890.
The new Brooks engine from Dunkirk, N. Y., are being received weekly at the Santa Fe shops. They are large, ten wheels of a new pattern, and are large and powerful locomotives. Fifty were contracted for and about half that number have been received, says the Topeka Capital.
Says Flagstaff Democrat: W. L. Van Horn has kept at work for reduced rates on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad and has succeeded in making arrangements for which round trip tickets from here to Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Francisco can be obtained for \$50, good six months.
It is reported from Chicago that First Vice President Rhinehart, of the Santa Fe, has resigned. Mr. Rhinehart has been credited with a desire to become president of the road, and President Mangle is said to have demanded that he be quiescent, threatening to resign himself otherwise.
The car shops at Raton are to be largely increased in capacity soon. More machinery of various kinds is to be placed in position, and preparations made for doing all work necessary, thus dispensing with sending to Topeka. The required machinery and plant for doing all boiler work will soon be put in.
Warren Sawyer, who has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Atchison directory caused by the death of Hon. Levi C. Wade, is president of Everett National bank, has been a member of the Atchison board before, and is at present chairman of the executive committee of the Mexican Central railroad.
Says the Silver City Sentinel: About five miles of grading was completed on the Silver City & Northern railroad last week. The plows are kept busy breaking new ground, and the scrapers are following them up closely. The line is cross-sectioned for some distance ahead of the graders, and the work of construction is being pushed forward at a lively rate.
At the next change of time on the Santa Fe an important change in the passenger train service will be made. It is proposed to take off the California daily trains scheduled as Nos. 1 and 2, leaving Topeka for coast points at 12:30 p. m. This will leave only one daily train for California. The change is decided upon because of the light business for the coast during the summer.
C. H. Morehouse and wife are at the San Felipe. Mr. Morehouse is the Santa Fe division passenger and freight agent at El Paso, and has been at Gallup, where he attended a union meeting of the coal miners Sunday. He is on his way to Pueblo, while his wife will remain here for a few days, the guest of Miss Lillian Hirst, a charming young lady clerk at the Santa Fe freight depot.
Col. F. D. May, of the Pennsylvania line, and who possesses the proud distinction of being the oldest traveling passenger agent in the United States, is in Fort Worth. Col. May is on the retired list, but draws his usual salary and is furnished with transportation and an expense account and goes where he pleases. Though not required to report he still bustles in lots of business and makes many younger men hustle for business in lively style.
Will Leave To.
J. W. Farnsworth, the energetic and popular station agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Atlantic & Pacific roads, at the depot here, has received notice of his transfer to El Paso, but the day on which he is to take his departure is not named. It is likely to occur in the next few days. His successor will be J. W. Walker, the agent at Deming, but what the company will do with A. J. Croone, the outgoing agent at El Paso, is not learned. The Citizen, as it had occasion to state once before when it was thought that he would be transferred to another station, sincerely regrets the determination of the company to send Mr. Farnsworth to another field. The gentleman has been here so long that his many friends were becoming to look upon him as a part and parcel of the city. El Paso people will find Mr. Farnsworth a capital gentleman, and a first class agent. It is understood that his successor is a pleasant gentleman to deal with.

THE HOT SPRINGS.

Words About This Famous Health Resort—The Handsome Montezuma.
Located about seven miles from Las Vegas, on a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, is the celebrated Hot Springs which the Citizen scribe had read so much about but never visited until last Sunday. The Springs nestle in a canon, at the foot of towering mountains the sides of which are covered here and there with tall, lately pines. It is a great health resort—a refuge from the cares and trials of a business life, from the weariness incident to the usual hum-drum of city existence, and as the pamphlet states "from the tyranny of climate"—it being cold most naturally in winter, the altitude being about 7,000 feet above sea level, but the summer months are pleasant, free from dust during the day and mosquitoes at night.
On the side of a mountain, a few hundred yards from the bath house, with slanting walks leading therefrom, the handsome Montezuma hotel raises its lofty proportions and pretty architecture into the clear, sun lit skies. It is a magnificent hotel and was opened to the public July 1, 1886, under the name of "The Phoenix," but on December 25, 1889, (Christmas day), the name was changed to "The Montezuma"—that being the original name of the first hotel, which was destroyed by fire, a few years before. The present hotel is far superior in architectural beauty, more substantially and elegantly constructed and has superior appliances for amusement and social enjoyment than the old one. It is constructed of solid stone, as near as possible fire proof, lighted entirely with electricity—incandescent lights being in every room, and heated throughout with steam at a regular temperature. The hotel can easily accommodate 250 tourists and health seekers, and every arrangement is made for the comfort and happiness of guests. The manager is S. H. Brown, who is away more than half the time, but he has excellent assistants in F. A. Whitney, local superintendent, and E. N. Manning, head clerk. These gentlemen are obliging, courteous and are agreeable to a degree. They informed the scribe that between fifty and seventy five guests have been regularly at the hotel during the past winter, and stated that last Sunday, including the Boston excursionists who stopped over to bathe in the health giving waters of the Springs, 125 people sat down at dinner.
The dining room of the hotel is 35x83 feet, elegantly finished in polished woods, brilliantly lighted by incandescent lights, and the tables are supplied with all the substantial and dainty food that is obtainable. Edward Postal, an educated white gentleman, is head waiter, while under him are a dozen polite and courteous white male waiters, and David Lockard was found to be one of them.
Dr. F. W. Gallagher, a graduate of an eastern medical college, is regularly stationed at the Springs.
The bath house is under the supervision of C. E. Passage, of Chicago, who specially oversees the gents' department while the ladies' department is under the care and attention of Misses Sarah Passage, Florence Stewart and Sophie Reil; J. Hanson attends to the mud baths. The gentlemen and ladies being healthy and strong themselves, and thoroughly understanding the business, bathers are guaranteed first class baths.
The waters are cured for a number of diseases, such as rheumatism, skin complaints of all classes, nervous affections, dyspepsia, ulcers, scrofula, etc.; and there is a pair of crutches on exhibition which were left behind a few weeks ago by Jacob Gainsley, of this city, an invalid from rheumatism.
It is understood that the railway company will sometime this summer or fall build a new bath house, which will be more moderately arranged and closer to the hotel.
Among the guests now sojourning at this popular resort, the Citizen noted down E. C. Hegeler and family, of La Salle, Ill.; Mrs. Lieutenant Seyburn and family, of Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. N. B. Williams and family, J. S. Sharp and family, of Chicago; Dr. J. W. Hedden and family, of St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Z. Rorabach and wife, and Miss C. F. Sayre, of Kansas City. The latter young lady is unquestionably "The Belle of the Montezuma." She is vivacious, pretty in face and deportment, and a magnificent conversationalist. H. Mayall, late of this city and well known to many of the young gentlemen here, is at the Springs and joins with the Citizen in christening Miss Sayers "The Belle of the Springs."

TELEGRAPHIC.
Knoxville, Tenn., April 17.—President Harrison has ever reason to be gratified with his reception in Virginia and Tennessee. At nearly every hamlet along the line of the route groups of people waved handkerchiefs and hats as the train passed by. At Roanoke, Va., the train halted long enough to enable a crowd of people assembled at the station to shake hands with the president, and similar demonstrations were observable as the train passed Pulaski and Abingdon.
At Bristol the train halted on the Virginia side of the station. Large crowds had gathered in and about the station, and the windows of the house were filled with people. The president, while the crowd cheered, was escorted to the temporary platform by the local committee, and was introduced by Judge Wood,

of Bristol. Here the president spoke as follows:
"My fellow citizens: I have found not only pleasure but instruction in riding to day through a portion of the state of Virginia that is feeling in a very striking way the impulse of new developments. It is extremely gratifying to notice that those hidden sources of wealth, which were so long unobserved and so long unused, are now being found, and that these regions once so retired, occupied by pastoral people, having difficult access to the centers of population, are now being rapidly transformed into busy centers of manufacturing and commerce. In the early settlement of this country immigrants poured over the Alleghenies and the Blue Ridge like water over an obstructing ledge, seeking the fertile and attractive farm regions of the great west. They passed unobserved these marvelous, hidden stores of wealth, which are now being brought into use. Having filled the great basin of the west, they are now turning back to Virginia and West Virginia and Tennessee, to bring about development and production, for which the time is ripe, and which will surprise the world. [Cheers.]
"[It has not been long since every implement of iron, domestic, agricultural and mechanical, was made for you in other states. But now Virginia and Tennessee are stirring up their energies to participate in a large degree in mechanical production, and in the great awakening of American commerce and American influence among the nations of the world never before attained. [Cheers.]
"I am glad to stand among you; glad to express my sympathy with you in every enterprise that tends to develop your state and local communities; glad to stand among you upon one common platform of respect to the constitution and law, differing in our policies as to that the law should be, but pledged to a common devotion to obedience to the law as the majority shall by their expression make it. I shall carry away from here a new impulse to public duty, and new inspiration as a citizen, with you, of a nation whose greatness is only secured by peace, prosperity and social order dwell in all your communities, and the fear and love of God in every home." [Cheers.]
Knoxville gave the president a royal welcome. When the train rolled into the depot at 6 o'clock in the evening the local committee met the party and escorted them about the city. At 7 o'clock the party arrived at the hotel where an immense crowd had gathered to hear the president make an address. The president said:
"My fellow citizens: It gives me pleasure to visit this historic city, which has given to the country many men who have been eminent in its councils, and have served to the nation they served and to the people who called them into public service. I am glad to see the early pioneers of the west and south, the early promoters of the west and south. I am glad to know that those traditions of liberty—that deep devotion to the cause of the union which manifested itself in the early contributions of the west to the armies that went out for the defense of the homes of the north and southwest—abides still in these valleys, and crowns with its glory and luster every hill top of the Alleghenies.
"You are feeling now a material development that is interesting and pleasing to all your fellow citizens, of all states. I beg to say to you that whoever supposes there is anywhere in the northern states any jealousy of this great material progress which the south is making wholly unconsciously the friendly heart of the people of the north. It is my wish, as I am sure it is of all with whom I associate in political life, that the streams of prosperity in the south may run bank full; that is everything that promotes the prosperity of the state, the security and comfort of the community, and the happiness of the individual home, your blessings may be full and unstinted.
"We live in a government of law. May every prosperity attend you. May this ground, made memorable by use, be the most brilliant results and by one of the most successful defenses in the history of war, never again be stained by blood; but may our people, in common love of one flag and one constitution, in a common love of all private and public great principles of our government, go on and achieve in material wealth and social development, in intelligence, in piety, in everything that makes a nation great and a people happy, all that the Lord has in mind for a nation that he has compassionately blessed." [Great and prolonged cheering.]

The Indian Trouble.
Blackfoot, April 17.—The Indian who killed the Hills near here was found dead by the Indian police several miles south. Having seen the pursuers he shot himself through the body. The stage from Challis which arrives here was fired upon by a party of Indians, while passing through the lava beds six miles west of this place. Several horses were fired, one narrowly missing the driver who shipped up his horses and escaped. The sheriff and twenty five armed men left here immediately for the scene. The citizens are on their guard. Ranchmen have armed their selves, some are moving into town.
Moving Slowly.
Chicago, April 17.—Fourteen wards out of a total of thirty-four have been officially canvassed. The net result is a gain for the republicans majority candidate. He has thus far a sufficient plurality of 324. Election night in the same wards the city press associations figure made his plurality 130. Three to five days more will be required to complete the official count. The wards now finished are from the first to the tenth inclusive, and the twenty-eighth.

Navies in the West War.
Berlin, April 17.—In his speech at the marine academy at Kiel the kaiser said that the navy would exercise the chief offensive part in the next war, and should endeavor to annihilate the enemy by a grand coup, its duties in this respect resembling those of cavalry ashore. The next naval maneuvers, he said, should be conducted on the strategic principles of the English system, which alone resembled warfare.

THE NEW LAWS.

ADMISSION OF CHURCH RECORDS IN EVIDENCE.
Section 1. Hereafter all church records purporting to show the date of the birth and baptism, marriage or death of any person shall be received as prima facie evidence of such facts as shown thereby, in all the courts of this territory.
Provided, that such records shall be, first, more than thirty years old; second, shall come from the proper custody; and third, shall be examined and inspected by the court, and upon such examination and inspection shall be found by the court to be free from all suspicion of fabrication, alteration or fraud of any kind; and provided, further, that evidence shall be admitted or allowed in rebuttal thereof.
Sec. 2. This act shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.
Approved February 10, 1891.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR THE INMATES OF THE TERRITORIAL PENITENTIARY.
Section 1. The sum of one hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the territorial treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of school books for the inmates of the territorial penitentiary. Provided, the warden shall cause such convicts as can not read to be instructed in the principles of reading, writing and arithmetic.
Sec. 2. The auditor of the territory is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the treasurer of the territory for the purposes and amount specified in this act, or so much thereof as may be necessary, upon the written request of the governor of the territory. Provided, that the board of penitentiary commissioners shall be authorized to purchase the books and deliver them to the superintendent of the penitentiary.
Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Approved February 10, 1891.

IN RELATION TO THE ELECTION OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
Section 1. That section 1 of an act entitled "An Act in relation to the election of Justices of the peace, and for other purposes," being chapter 113 of the session laws of 1889, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: "Hereafter all justices of the peace, constables, and school directors elected on the second Monday in January of every other year, and shall enter upon the duties of their office on the first Monday of February following their election, and hold the same for two years thereafter, unless sooner removed by court order, and mayordomos of acquiesce shall be elected as provided by law prior to the passage of said chapter 113, hereby amended.
Sec. 2. That section 2 of the act mentioned in the foregoing section, be and the same is amended to read as follows: "The term of office of justices of the peace, constables and school directors elected to their respective offices on the second Monday of January, A. D. 1891, shall expire on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1893."
Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in full force and effect from and after the 1st day of May, 1891.
Approved February 10, 1891.

RELATIVE TO PRACTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Section 1. That section 2 of said act be amended so that it shall read as follows: "Said calendar shall show the day upon which each case is set for hearing and shall also show in separate list the cases set for each day of the term, and said clerk is hereby authorized and directed to set for hearing on some particular day each case pending in said court, unless otherwise directed by counsel for both of the opposing parties; and the setting of such cases for hearing shall be in the order in which such cases have been docketed in said supreme court."
Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force and take effect on and after its passage.
Approved February 10, 1891.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.
Section 1. That section 2 of said act be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words, "imprisonment in the territorial penitentiary at hard labor for not less than one year nor more than five years, in the discretion of the court," and inserting the words, "a fine not less than \$25 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, as the court may direct" in lieu thereof, so that said section shall read as follows: "Section 1. Any person who shall unlawfully assault his wife or treat her with cruelty or violence shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, as the court may direct."
Sec. 2. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed.
Approved February 11, 1891.

POPULATION.
A table prepared by the census bureau at Washington shows that more than 96 per cent of the inhabitants of the United States live in the country which is drained to the Atlantic ocean; that more than one half the population live in the region drained by the Gulf of Mexico, and that nearly 44 per cent of the entire population of the country are congregated in the drainage area of the Mississippi river; that only four tenths of 1 per cent live in the Great Basin, and three and four tenths per cent on the Pacific coast. It shows, further, that the proportion living within the region drained to the Atlantic is steadily diminishing, while of this region the part drained to the Gulf of Mexico is becoming relatively more populous, as is the case in a still more marked degree in the Great Basin and the region drained to the Pacific.

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